Relief Fund. On receipt of this request from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, it was decided to depute a Central Team, which visited Andhra Pradesh from 15th to 19th July, 1990 for on the spot assessment of the quantum of relief assistance required by the State Government to meet the situation. The report Of the Central Team is being processed.

Allocation for IRDP

1991. SHRI FASUMPON THA. KIRUTTTNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and spent in different States on IRDP schemes from its inception;

(b) the details of the beneficiaries and the asset ere]ated in different States;

(c) the details of recovery from the beneficiaries by the different banks in different Statejs;

(d) whether Government have made any evaluation of the working of this scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) and (b) A statement indicating statewise funds allocated, utilised and credit mobilised for creation of the assests for the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) beneficiaries from 1980-81 to 1989-90 is given in Annexure' [*See* Appendix CLV, Annexure No. 62].

(c) The Department of Rural Development has been conducting a monthly concurrent evaluation of the IRDP since October, 1985 through independent research institutions. The 3rd round of concurrent evaluation was initiated from January 1989 onwards. A sample of 40 beneficiaries from 2 blocks in a district *i. e.,* 20 old and 20 new beneficiaries is selected on a random sampling basis. The concurrent evaluation of IRDP for January-June, 1989 contains information relating to amount of overdues by the beneficiaries. According to thel survey report, in about 36, 9. 2 per cent cases there were no over-dues from beneficiaries. In 5. 27 per cent case the overdues were between Rs. 1—251; in 24. 23 per cent cases between Rs. 251—1000; in 20. 34 per cent cases between Rs. 1000— 2000 and in 13. 24 per cent more than Rs. 2000. Statewis^. position is given in Annexure. *[See* Appendix CLV, Annexure No. 63].

(b) and (e) The implementation of IRDP is evaluated through studies carried out by various academic and financial institutions. From October, 1985 onwards, the Department has been conducting concurrent evaluation. From January 1989 onwards 3rd round of monthly concurrent evaluation has beep initiated. The survey report for January—June, 1989 is based On the analysis of 8448 beneficiaries household schedules. The main findings of the third round of the evaluation study of January-June, 1989 is given in Statement. *[See* below].

Statement

Main Findings of the 3rd Ro. und of Concurrent Evaluation Study of January—June, 1989.

i Positive points^—

1. According to the annual income assessment made by the investigators, about L10 per cent of the assisted families be-|long to the destitute group, 37 per cent Lto the very very poor group, 34 per cent [very poor group (Rs. 3501/- to 4800/-) iand 12 per cent to the poor group (Rs. '4801 to 6400|-).

1 2. At the national level, 67 per cent *f* beneficiaries were selected in the meetings jof Gram Sabhas

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3. About 81 per cent beneficiaries had found the assistance (subsidy and credit) sufficient for acquiring the asset.

4. In 73 per cent cases the assets were found intact. The assets were not intact in 3 per cept cases due to unexpected events like death^ in 6 per cent cases on account of inadequate income generation and in the remaining 18 per cent cases, the assets were not intact because of other reasons.

5. About 37 per cent of the sample families had no overdues and 30 per cent families had overdues less than Rs. 1000J-. This compares well with the NABARD study (1985) of recovery under IRDP at 69 per cent.

6. The assets had generated incremental income of more than Rs. 2000/- in 43 per cent cases. The incremental income was between Rs. 10011- to Rs. 2000|- in 18 per cent cases and between Rs. 501/- to Rs. 1000/- in 10 per cent cases.

7. *At* the national level 78 per cent old beneficiaries had crossed the income level of Rs. 3500/- and 28 per cent old beneficiaries, the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400/-.

Areas of Concern:

1. The selection of ineligible families had been high as 12 per cent of families assistejd had annual income between Rs. 4801 to Rs. 64001- and another 7 per cent even more than Rs. 6400/-.

2. In 82 per cent cases, there was no difference in the cost as per record and value of assets in the opirrioh of the beneficiary. In 9 per cent cases difference of more than Rs-500]- was found which indicates malpractices and leakages and require irivestigations by the concerned authorities.

3. Working capital was required in 65 percent cases but it could not be provided to the beneficiaries in 22 percent cases.

4. After care support was not imparted to beneficiaries in 53 per cent cases out of 75 per cent cases requiring such supoprt.

5. The repayment period was less than 3 years in 9 per cent cases and it was 3 years in 29 per cent cases.

Shortage of Foodgrains

1992. SHRI PASUMPON THA. KIRUTTINAN; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased ot state:

(a) the estimated production of food-grains during the year 1990-91;

(b) the actual requirement of food-grains during the year 1990-91 and the extent of shortage of foodgrains in the country; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to meet the shortage of foodgrains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) It is too early to make any assessment of foodgrains production during the year 1990-91. However, he progress of south-west monsoon during the current season (June—Sept.) has been quite good in most parts of the country so far. If the weather behaves alright during the rest of the season the prospects of kharif foodgrains production are rated to be quite good. As for rabi foodgrains the sowings are yet to take place.

(b) Keeping in view the requirements of foodgrains, the target for 1990-91 has been fixed at 176. 5 million tonnes which is likely to be achieved in full. No shortage! of foodgrains is anticipated.

fc) Does not arise.

Pilot projects on rice

1993. SHRI PASUMPON THA. KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pilot project on rice had been taken up in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;